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sque No. 10, Boulevard des Capuches.

Beaten.

The Democratic campaign against the | ship might make it too fragile to last. Republican Administration by attack upon the army must have culminated. edge that could justify any serious actual malice.

moment under indictment for perjury gration ceases or greatly falls off? Doand criminal libel, would be by right the mestic servants may come to be a luxury incomparably higher as to forbid rivalry. be grateful to the many faithful and based on hearsay that had no better their condition." They are doing well, title to belief than that it belped his and they would be less than human if personal machinations.

If any one knows of an officer whose having the society of their employers conduct is equally contemptible with thrust upon them. MILES's toward the army over which he has held the highest rank, we should like to hear his name.

Mr. Hoar and the Temple of Janus. Describing the general condition of peace now prevailing on earth, Senator HOAR began his speech in the Senate

vesterday with this remark: The country is in a condition of profound peace as well as of unexampled prosperity. For us the Temple of Janus is open. The world is in profound peace, except in one quarter, in South

"We are not at war," continued this scholarly and brilliant orator. made peace with Spain on the 14th day of February, 1899. Congress has never declared war with the people of the Philippine Islands."

Therefore Mr. HOAR announces that for us peace reigns, that the Temple of

Before considering any other statevenerable but still eloquent statesman such confusion: from Massachusetts, we desire further information from him concerning the Temple of Janus. By what private arrangement has he induced the janitor of that sanctuary to reverse the ancient procedure and open the doors of the temple to signify peace, instead of shutting them tight according to all classical authority?

Things must have changed since QUINTUS HORATIUS FLACCUS, one of Mr. HOAR'S favorite poets, sang:

"Tun, Cosar, etas,

Fruges et agris rettuit uberes Et signa nostro restituit Jovi Derepta Parthorum superbis Postibus, et vacuum duellis

Janum Quirint clausts."

The new arrangement is somewhat disturbing. It warrants the apprehension that the logic, the facts, the Conetitutional law, and even the patriotism of Senator HOAR's great speech may be as much out of proper working order as are the doors of his Temple of JANUS.

Mistress and Maid in Chicago.

The women of Chicago have a passion for solving problems. Be it an especially obscure reading in LYCOPHRON or BROWNING or the best recipe for custard pie, they assemble in clubs and whack away at the problem until it cries for mercy. In the matters of domestic economy and cooking science they have been particularly keen. The ladies of that delectable suburb, Wilmette, sought to win the affection of their hired girls by giving them receptions and entertainments. The hired girls responded to the advances for a time, played CHOPIN, recited poetry and rose to the height of the great occasion. But their enthusiasm cooled quickly. Some sullen spirits murmured because there were no men to dance with at these placid Wilmette parties. There was a suspicion in the kitchen that up-stairs was patronizing it and trying to elevate it. So faded the bright dream of a social paradise in which cook should not be choleric and the " lady of the house" should not be " stuck up." In the words of the Hon. WILKINS MICAWBER, the blossom is blighted, the down upon the dreary scene. The true derworld and the domestic overworld has not been found in Wilmette.

Yet still Chicago nurses the uncon-Association has attacked the problem from another side. Remembering the baffled strivings of their sisters in Wilmake their " servant girls " contented literary and musical selections, dances ade. Their avowed object is to cultiobtains.

Both the friendship and the smooth running may be doubted. The servants | will rather tend to increase it. have their own friends and are not likely to be much flattered by what must seem Like most other persons, they want to be left alone as much as possible, and the

" fussy " employer can't keep good servants. To the suspicious, friendship may seem to be a preliminary or excuse for a reduction in wages or perquisites. There seems to be no reason in the nature of things why you should yearn to he the friend of somebody who gives you \$20 a month, board and lodging. Friendship must be considered an extra.

Suppose the friendship exists. How will it conduce to the better ordering of the household to have friends, instead of mere servants, in the kitchen? Can you criticise the salad dressing when a friend makes it, or kick because the spinach is gritty when a friend has washed it? If the housemaid is your If our triends who favor us with manuscripts for | friend, will you not feel a little delicate publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they about showing her the dust in the corners of the dining room? The relation between employer and servant is delicate enough. The addition of friend-

The rude law of supply and demand works in favor of the hired girls, and they While it may continue, it cannot be- know it. It makes them independent. come more clearly revealed as having It makes some of them a little fickle been undertaken utterly without knowl- and uncertain, here to-day and there tomorrow. There is always a place for charge. Its foundations were but little the competent, and for the incompetent, better than rumors, coming from wit- too. The dream of the most of them is nesses in some instances of a character marriage and a home of their own, a so questionable as to put it on a plane of dream that usually comes true. So the supply is always shifting and never The witness O'BRIEN, perhaps at this adequate. What will it be when immileading representative of this shameful of the very rich. For the rest of us, business, were it not that a certain as- some mechanical, automatic device will sociate occupies a rank in the service so have to be invented. Meanwhile let us We refer to Lieut Gen. Miles, who kindly hired girls and not too eager turned upon the army with accusations to "improve" them or to ameliorate they didn't resent being "uplifted " or

The Beginning of the End.

At a time when the preaching of hell is unfashionable, more especially in fashionable churches, it was to be expected that the amiable committee which got up the" brief statement of the Reformed Faith." adopted yesterday by the General Assembly, "to inform and enlighten the people," would handle the uncomfortable subject very daintily.

This is how the information and enlightenment are offered:

ARTICLE XV. -OF THE LAST JUDGMENT. We believe that the Lord Jesus Cherst will ome again in glorious majesty to judge the world and to make a final separation between the right ous and the wicked. The wicked shall receive he eternal award of their sins, and the Lord will anifest the giory of His mercy in the salvation of His people and their entrance upon the full njeyment of cternal life."

Now, what does that mean? Does it not rather confuse than "enlighten?" ment or argument advanced by the The Westminster Confession leaves no

ARTICLE XXXIII -- OF THE LAST JUDGMENT. "L Gop bath appointed a day wherein He will age the world in righteousness by JESUS CHRIST. Whom all power and judgment is given by the father. In which day, not only the apostate angels shall be judged, but likewise all persons that have lived upon earth shall appear before the tribunal of CHRIST to give an account of their thoughts, words and deeds, and to receive according to what they have done in the body, whether good or evil.

" II. The end of Goo's appointing this day is or the manifestation of the glory of His mercy. in the eternal salvation of the elect, and of lits justice, in the damnation of the reprobate, who are wicked and disobedient. For then shall the fulness of joy and refreshing which shall come from the presence of the LORD; but the wicked, who know not GoD and obey not the Gospel of Junes Cunist, shall be cast into eternal torments and be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lond and from the glory

As to the meaning of that there can be no more confusion in any mind than there can be as to the meaning of the words of JESUS, recorded in the twentyfifth chapter of St. Matthew, on which the article is founded:

. When the Son of Man shall come in His glory, and all the holy angels with Him, then shall life ait upon the throne of His glory; and before Him shall be gathered all nations, and He shall separate them one from another, as a shepherd divideth his sheep from the goats. And He shall set the sheep on His right hand, but the goats on the left. . Then shall the King say unto them on His right hand, Come, ye blessed of My Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world. . . . Then shall He say also unto them on the left hand, Depart from Me, re cursed, into everlesting fire prepared for the devil

and his angels. . . And these shall go away

into everlasting punishment, but the righteous into life eternal." Here we have information and enlightenment from the fountain source of Christianity; but what does the Presbyterian General Assembly propose for popular belief? It is only a final separation between the righteous and "the wicked," with " the eternal award of their sins * for the wicked, and for

the righteous " eternal life." Herein is no suggestion as to the character of the "eternal award" to the wicked, so definitely described by JESUS leaf is withered, the god of day goes Himself. Nothing in the article precludes the inference that it will be anmodus rivendi between the domestic un- nihilation simply, a fate which would not have much terror for " the wicked." So long as they escaped "everlasting fire," which the new Presbyterian creed querable hope. The Chicago Housewives' so obligingly omits, they would con-

sider that they got off well. This is a fair sample of the "brief statement" so unanimously accepted by mette, these housewives will not seek to the General Assembly yesterday, as a document to be circulated among the and happy by means of evening parties. Presbyterian churches for such use as they may be disposed to make of it. for women only, ladyfingers and lemon- Only shambling amendments to the Confession, likewise accepted, are to be subvate the friendship of the ladies below. mitted to the Presbyteries for their de-Presumably everything is to run smooth cision on them. Even if they are apin a household where this friendship proved of by two-thirds, they will have no effect in quieting the doctrinal discord which their preparation was due, but to

An exception to the unanimity of the General Assembly was the sad declaraa rather forced and estentatious proffer. tion by a single commissioner that the They will work better for people whom | acceptance of this evasive, milk-andthey like, but they don't like and can't water revision was the beginning of be made to like people who bother them the end; and he spoke truly. There or show what they can't help thinking may be Churches which can get along meddlesome interest in their affairs. I with such shallow compromises with

existence except definiteness and positiveness of religious belief. It is not a Church which can appeal to the eye and the aesthetic sense with ritual and symbol; the source of its vitality is in its positive doctrinal conviction only. It cannot be made a fashionable Church at this time when Protestant fashion tends so irresistibly toward ritualism. The only hope for it is in the continuance of the firmness of the conviction to which it has owed its strength in the past. It was not built to purvey a pretty religion, and no one seeking such a religion will ever go to a Presbyterian church for the article

The Florida commissioner who cried out that, with this dilution of the Westminster Confession by the General Assembly came the beginning of the end, expressed a conclusion to which logic and philosophy lead irresistibly. The yells of derision with which this painful foreboding was received showed how real was the justification for it. Throughout the proceedings there was a suggestive tone of levity.

"One Moment" Patterson.

The statistics accompanying our modest study of the Æolian ambition of the Hon. THOMAS M. PATTERSON of Colorado have prompted this inquiry:

" TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SET! Hasn't Senator Patterson a right to speak five-hundred and seventeen times in four or five months, if he can get the ear of the presiding officer and the consent of the Senator on the floor? The record is his credit, for he always has something to say. don't believe, however, that he is ever unmindful of the courtesies of the Senate, or so cheeky as to break in with what you call a 'magisterial One

The cheerful persistency of this fourmonths-old Senator may be illustrated by an extract from the Congressional Record. It is from page 5,632 of that journal, on May 12. Senator BURTON had the floor:

Mr. PATTERSON-I should like to read two Mr. BURTON-No: I object.

The Presiding Officer-The Senator from Kan sas declines to yield. Mr. BURTON-If the Senator wants to ask me

question, all right, but I am not going to allow Senator to interject a speech in my speech. Mr. PATTERSON -- But I am not interjecting any speech. It is on the subject of killing women

and children-orders issued by the American commanders in the Philippines on that subject. Mr. Buston-The Senator has spoken about four hundred times on this question already, and he can speak after I get through. I decline to

Mr. PATTERSON-I simply wanted to give few authoritative-" The Presiding Officer-The Senator from Kan-

sas declines to yield. The Senator from Kansas

Mr. PATTERSON-Mr. President-" Mr. BURTON-If the Senator wants to ask

question I will yield. The Presiding Officer-The Senator from Kansas declines to yield.

Mr. PATTERSON - Mr. President, the Senator --. The Presiding Officer-The Senator from Coloado is out of order. " Mr. Patterson-The Senator from Kansas did

not decline to yield, as I understood him. He said if I wanted to ask a question he would yield. " The Presiding Officer-Does the Senator from Kansas yield to the Senator from Colorado for a question?

" Mr. Bunton-I will yield for a question. The Presiding Officer - For a question?

Mr. BURTON-Yes.

" Mr. PATTERSON-Then I will ask the Senator his question: Does he care about hearing from Federal officers in the Philippines accounts of the kuling of women and childrens" Senator PATTERSON'S right to spe

whenever he can get a chance is undoubted and undebatable. It is Constitutional. His impulse to speak at every possible opportunity is likewise constitutional.

Restraint of Trade.

The character of the miners' contest with the operators can be easily seen in an interview with President MITCHELL of the Miners' Union, printed in THE EVENING SUN of last night. According to a despatch from Wilkes-Barre, the Executive Board of the United Iron Workers received requests from several operators for "permission" to mine coal, on condition that the wages and hours should be made satisfactory to the union. The remarks of the district officer upon this petition began with this phrase, " If we give the operators this right---

Every one knows what the foundation is for the assumption that it is for the miners to decide whether the operators shall mine coal or not. It is physical force-lawlessness.

THE SUN is uncompromisingly against this assumption, and against the policy that it stands ready to put in practice.

Whether a man be a miner or an operator, if he can trade with another his labor or his money, we are against restraint of that trade.

To think that EDMOND ROSTAND, of Paris, should have been caught, in the opinion of a Western Master in Chancery, appropriating the play plan invented by Mr. EBERLY GROSS of Chicago, and that Cyrano de Bergerae " should be the result of the appropriation' America seems to be becoming the true home of the Muses as well as the world centre of industry and

The correspondent of yesterday who approved the suggestion that the unpleasant habit of people standing in open cars be cured by placing the rows of seats so close that there will be no room to stand, was thinking of but one side of the question only. That treatment, in our opinion, would be half way and unsatisfactory. Mr. There is not too much room now for the movements of passengers in taking and leaving their seats. The true way to deal with the question is to deal with it squarely, and that is to forbid people to crowd in when there are no seats. This is done elsewhere with success, and it should be done in New York.

At the meeting of the German Baptists of Pennsylvania in Harrisburg, " the question as to the right of teachers in Church chools and elders of the Church to wear peckties called forth a short debate It seems that some of the brethren will bedeck themselves in spite of repeated warnings and rulings of the Conference, So difficult it is to keep out luxury and keep down vanity. There have infidelity, but the Presbyterian Church | American politicians who eschewed the is not one of them. It has no reason for cravat and others who eschewed the collar is wholly interesting.

and others still, no doubt, who refused to encircle their free necks with either collar or cravat. A Tennessee college used to

print on the frontispiece of its catalogue a portrait of its President in evening dress, but destitute of a " tie. " So magnificence apparel does not necessarily include a necktie;" and the erring German Baptist elders and schoolteachers should be judged charitably by their associates. Even his worst enemies must acknowledge that the political talents of RICHARD

CROKER, who now dominates Tammany Hall through a committee of three, are of a high order. Mr. CROKER himself, though, seems to be most in need of his reported advice to his subordinates to do something to get back the Irish vote. Irish are natural home rulers, and transatlantic bossing is not to their liking

The other night the Mycological Club of Boston ate what the Globe calls " one of the most unique dinners ever served " in that town. There were five courses of mushrooms on the bill. There are few things better worth eating than real mushrooms and the persons who study and collect them deserve well of the epicure. The mycologist takes his life in his hand. To him the danger is half the fun. If he lives, his mushroom is innocent and edible. If he doesn't, he has fallen in a great cause The man who has never gone out and hunted mushrooms and had them broiled on toast at his breakfast as his rich reward, has missed one of the simple pleasures and excitements of the country

A young gentleman in the sophomore class of Wesleyan University of Middletown, Conn., made an able bet on a ball game. He has paid it and still lives, not without some pangs of indigestion. payment was made Tuesday night. payer ate thirty-six ogg sandwiches at one sitting. What a thing education is, especially when you're young and have your health!

THE CANAL ROUTE.

Mr. James J. Hill and Mr. Nathan Appleton Crittelsed by an Old Veleano Dodger.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I presume, spite of your attitude on the Isthmian Canal subject, you approve of fair expression of opinion on both sides of the question, from the fact that you have not always occupied the same position on it. The writer has quite scrap-book collection, extending back some years, of items cut from your paper and others, and some of them in parallel columns would be quite interesting now.

But not to occupy space in discussing what has been threshed over so much, I beg to touch Mr. James J. Hill's statement in THE SUN. Mr. Hill, by the way, is not an American, but is a "Railroad" man, which accounts for his animus. He says, after the usual volcano rhetoric "Nicaragua, anyway, is a nasty (how English), crooked ute, curving and dodging about among the volcanic peaks." In this statement is set forth the most complete ignorance or disregard of the existing geographical aspect and conditions.

ad conditions possible.

Again, in to-day a issue, occurs a letter
om Mr Nathan Appleton of Hoston and Again, in to-day's issue, occurs a letter from Mr Nathan Appleton of Boston and Paris, formerly, and perhaps now, the American Director of the Panama Canal Company, and credited with aiways being one of the very few American stockholders in that company, which possibly may throw light on his animus. He speaks of the Panama Canal propect as a 'tide-level' canal, a most remarkable statement coming from one who should know that that idea was given up years ago when the De Lesseps people, after commencing work without ever having made a survey of their own, found out that all the money in France would not cut a tide-level canal.

If no better arguments than these or the arthquake scare can be found, I am afraid the fight is about done. The SUN of yesterday speaks of an earthquake shahing the entire State of California, and to be consistent it scens to me that you could therefore caution people against further investment in that section.

In instituation of my encreaching on your

fore caution people against further invest-ment in that section.

In justification of my encroaching on your time or space, I may state that I am familiar with both routes, from a residence of many

years, dodging volcan for a living New York, May 21. dodging volcanoes and carthquakes

Flags on Decoration Day.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN you kindly state how the American flag should be displayed on Decoration Day, whether at the masthead or at halfmast? It is very noticeable that most flags are at halfmast, only a few being mastheaded.

May 21.

C. M. Holmse.

Army orders direct that the flag when raised in the morning shall be helsted to the top of the staff and then lowered to half-staff. After the salute at noon, it is raised to full-staff, where it remains until sunset. A similar procedure is proper for private regress to follow.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I have a friend who is organizing what he calls a "Society for the Suppression of Obvious Remarks." He has prepared a list of about fifty of these speeches nd his idea is that social intercourse will be greatly improved by members of his society binding them selves not to use any of them. Here are some specimens of his obvious remarks: "It is not the actual derive of heat registered by the thermometer actual discrete of heat registered by the thermometer which makes it so unconfortable, it is the humidity in the atmosphere." "It is always two degrees cooler in Harlem than it is in the lower part of the city." "It is so disagreeable crossing the Bridge during rush hours." "It is much further from New York to Brooklyn than from Brooklyn to New York." "I don't mind the money, it's the principle of the thing." "One never understands the name when one is introduced to a cereon." rson "
These are all supposed to be things upon which

everybody is agreed, and about which there can no two opinions. Why, therefore, argues my friend, waste time in saying them? I tell him that if his society abjures these remarks and others like them, they will simply all around and stare mbly at one another. I should like to have the opinion of THE SUN as to the probable effect of such an idea as my friend's upon genera New YORK, May 22. conversation.

Still Another Use for the Hairpin.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My young sister and a friend came home from boarding school last Easter. I had the maid put their clothes in good repair. When she came to the shoes, two buttons on one shoe and three on her friend a shoes were fastened on with hairplas. The buttons were looped on the hairpins and the ends of the hairpins put through the shoe where the button would be sewed and turned back on the

Inside.

Quite a clever idea, but not one to be encouraged to a boarding school where mending is insisted B. M. H. YONRERS, May 21.

For Mr. Williams of Maryland.

To THE EDITION OF THE SEN -Sir Mr Maclay's summary of Schley's coal report (published in THE SCN of this date) is: "In his report about

Prie Sun of this date is. In as report another coal supply of the vessels under his command, whiley exhibited either a timidity amounting to absolute cowardier or a prevariention of facts that acre intrinsically laisehoods.

Which of these alternatives are see to understand Mr. Williams rejects. Circuses in the Mine Region.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SET: For the past ten days two circus companies have been giving exhibitions in the several towns of the coal region, taking in about \$20,000 per day. Are these circus men in league with the mine operators.

WILKES BARRE, Pa., May 21. R. E. GREENE.

McClure's Magazine for June appears with its usual supply of interesting reading. Pernaps the most unusual article in it is Mr. Haroid Spender's account of the death of Owen Jones, the English mountain editater, on the Dent Blanche in Switzerland in August, 1809. Pasteur; John Lal'arge's article on Rubens, with Hiustrations in tint, and Brooks Adams's account of the life and work of John Hay. The number

ADDITIONS TO THE METROPOLI-TAN MUSEUM.

III. Other Pictures in the W. H. Vande bilt Collection.

. Among the finest pictures in this se lection from the W. H. Vanderbilt collection must be ranked "The Fountain of Indolence," by Turner. It is a very characteristic example and in unusually good state of preservation. Certainly the sun's orb has faded in the sky so that its reflection on the water is unexplained, and offers a harsh note in the harmony; but on the other hand some of the ill-drawn figures in the foreground have faded also, with benefit to the ensemble, since their tesqueness and trivial matter-of-factness are slurred over. For the picture in its grander aspects is a work of high imagination, influencing the senses like a strain of delicately voluptuous music with which the introduction of these overt notes of literalness must have originally jarred. Time, therefore, has worked well in subduing these irrelevances and in mellowing the more abstract qualities of the picture Hanging as a pendant to it in this collection, is a large example by Fromentin, "Crossing a Ford," where a cavalcade of Arabs is escorting two camels with howdah on their backs. Some of the party are still fording the stream, others passing away to the back of the picture along a defile between the rocky hills. The howdahs are respectively crimson and deep blue, strong accepts in the dainty bouquet of color which the other figures present against the background of olive gray. The jux aposition

of the Turner limits the range of Fromentin's art. One sees the latter to be a skil fully modulated adjustment of observation and good taste, refined, and mentally sufficient, but untouched by the flame of inspiration. The size of the picture (55 40 inches), therefore, is against it, the slight motive being stretched to excessive thinness to cover the surface; so that we find the smaller "Arabs Watering Horses" a much happier example. It has also a more sonorous tone, representing in its deeper lues, enveloped in shadow, clearer evidence of the cultured reserve and subtle elegance of Fromentin's Parisian-Oriental pictures.

pictures.

This collection presents a chance of studying some of the best genre painters of the last century. The oldest of them is Meissonier, by whom there are seven examples, the most charming, perhaps, being the "Artist at Work."

Foreversated bere are the two Belgians. Represented here are the two Belgians Baron Leys and Alfred Stevens; both re-producing the delicate feeling and precisproducing the delicate feeling and prion of Flemish traditions, but to such for of Flemish traditions, but to such dif-ferent purpose; the former hearking back to the medievalism of Cranach, his serious naivete, and the other finding inspiration in the dainty fripperies of Parisian bou-doirs. If we accept its affectations, the "Lucas Cranach Taking the Portrait of Martin Luther," by Leys, is a beautiful work technically, with its quaintness of line, choice rendering of details and fine old Flemish coloring; but of the two by Alfred Stevens neither quite recalls the delicate harmonies of color or the exquisite adjust-ment of various littlenesses into a dignified ment of various littlenesses into a dignified ensemble that one associates with his best works. The interest of these pictures straggles; the colors appear to have lost their bloom, and the values their delicacy of distinction.

of distinction.

Knaus is represented by four examples, and in "The Road to Ruin" especially one may still understand the reason of the popularity which in his day was accorded him by the painters as well as by the public. For to the German faculty of telling a story admirably he added a skill of craftsmanship and a feeding for color and for purely are admirably he added a skill of craftsmanship and a feeling for color and for purely ar-tistic expression that were rather French in character than German. So, with the exception of the detail of the child holding exception of the detail of the child holding up her hands in a gesture of prayer, any one who is not a bigoted opponent of the anecdotal subject may find enjoyment in this picture. Also to some extent in Mun-kacsy's "The Two Families," for the bril-liance of the accessories and the realism of the figures are most skilfully rendered, and the whole picture has a contract. and the whole picture has a captivating profusion of cleverly arranged effects. profusion of cleverly arranged effects. Yet its prosaicism jars upon one; the ensemble is not an artist's vision of the subject so much as an accurately assembled misc-en-scene, lacking the life-giving qualities of light and atmosphere at the best, a sparkling stage setting. There is one example also of Roybet, "A Musical Party," very much larger in feeling than the Munkacsy, still as obviously a manufactured studio effect. The textures as usual are admirable, and the color scheme, in which blacks and grays predominate, has a fine gravity, but the picture lacks the sumptuous seriousness of this painter's most notable work, as, for example, his "Astronomer" or, on the other hand, the magnificent exuberance of "The Warm Hand." It is, indeed, a coldly calculated and somewhat mannered canvas. ch larger in feeling than the Munkace of 'The Warm Hand.' It is, indeed, a coldly calculated and somewhat mannered canvas.

As would be expected, there is a representation of the little galaxy of Spanish painters who flashed into brilliant prominence toward the '70s. Fortuny is here with the "Arab Fantasia at Tangiers," directly reminiscent of his visit to Africa, astonishing in its realization of frantic movement: a picture, moreover, that to movement, a picture, moreover, that to justre of color adds a largeness of compo-sition in the light and shade which gives it a fuller aesthetic significance than some of his more scintillating pictures. The virtu-osity is no less, while the general feeling is broader and more masculine; more suggestive of a vivid impression than of a skilfully adjusted tour de force. Here, too, is "A Spanish Christening," by José Villegas, the purchase of which by Mr. Vanderbilt for 150,000 francs gave the painter a European vogue. The figures form a bouquet of bright colors against the profusion of condenses; in the background, coultride. enrichment in the background-embroid-ered hangings, wrought-metal work and

carvings, seen through the baze of artificial lights and the smoke of incense. It is a prodigy of skill and patience that surprises one and kindles admiration, yet leaves one one and kindes admiration, yet leaves one cold. But at least the craftsmanship is virile, and in this respect far superior to that of Madrazo's "Fete During the Carnival." The skill in this picture is of a nival." The skill in this picture is of a smaller kind, parcelled out to each figure separately and never seriously embracing the composition in its entirety. The values are slurred over, there is no atmosphere, and the labyrinth of prints and costumes is a confused numble. Of what a different calibre was Zamacois! In "The King's Favorite," for example, where a dwarf, bedizened in finery, is pompously descend-ing the staircase, while the courtiers bow with mock deference, there is all the evidence of a controlling mind as well as of The picture, as a whole, has a fine gravity

of color, everything takes its place in the

the choiceness of detail and the individual characterization do not interfere with the unity of the impression. Zanacois had not Fortuny's lust of experiment or pyro-technic facility of brush work, but was, technic facility of brush work, but was, perhaps, the truer artist, while his work may be more enduringly agreeable. Clever, like the rest of the group, but in a prettier, more graceful way, is Domingo, whose sprightliness of style is represented here in the "Halt at the Inn," and with these Spaniards may very well be ranked Charles Bargue. "The Almee," in which an Oriental woman is executing a dance in a dimly lighted, rich interior, is exquisite in its mariature-like rendering of textures and details, beautiful, too, in color. It has not letails, beautiful, too, in color. It has not be zest of the spanish pictures, displaying natead a calculated, logical refinement in tead a calculated, logical refinement. So far he betrays the influence of his master. Geröme, yet how tauch more alluring is this picture of his than the other's "Sword the subject would arouse the patrioric enthusiasm of his countrymen, while the chivaria behavior of the victors in the and tariling account of a famous tragedy of the scene would be a gracious compliment Alps. Other engrossing articles are. The second also to the Germans. As the illustration of Also Other engrossing articles are. The second also to the terminal. As in indicate the part of Miss Stone's "Six months Among Bugands," and affecting incident it is full of interest, as a picture it is less affractive than many burial, the first part of Booth Tarkington's serial, of his less ambitious, smaller canvases.

The Two Vancevis: Miss Tarbell's study of Pasteur, John Lal'arge's article on Rubens, with tive picture is Erskine's "Paying the Rent," wherein every detail, even to the hobnails in the tenant's shoes, has been pressed into the service of the story. Really if the story

were only "the thing" in a picture, it could hardly be better told in paint than here. Every character is a finished study, true to the life, individually; but, taken as a whole, we are bound to admit, that more is crowded into the picture than any eye could embrace at once. We are not presented with an impression, but with a series of finished paragraphs, as it were of analyzed description. So, too, in Alma-Tadenna's "Sculpture Gallery" and "Picture Gallery," which are helped out by subsidiary explanation in the catalogue. They represent the "spade is a spade" theory of art, and with much less rensonableness of surface charm than usual. These pictures, besides being far-fetched in subject, show less of Tadema's facile grace in the rendering of materials; the piquancy has faced out of them and left the canvas dry and tame, surcharged with multiplicity of

and tame, surcharged with multiplicity While, however, one may have one's While, however, one may have one's preferences and even dislikes, this exhibition is one of unusual interest, for it includes the work of so many painters who have stood for something during the last half century. Here one may view them through a moderate perspective of time and note how they stand the test.

The Ford Tragedy-The Late G. L. Ford.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Several alogies on Malcolm Ford have appeared in THE SUN since his death. They are interest ing as the estimate of intimate friends, but ntelligent men know that we must not look to a dead man's friends for an impartial idgment of his character. The eulogist hides blemishes and magnifies virtues. He may not aim to deceive, but he is not in a position to be impartial. Besides, he may be poor judge of character even if not warped

by partiality. Certain facts stand out in this case that, prima facie, go far to disprove the favorable pinion these friends express. His father, who may be supposed to have known him as well as any other man, if not better, disin-herited him because he was disobedient and had objectionable aims and tastes in life. His action is not conclusive, but it was reviewed

herited him because he was disobedient and had objectionable aims and tastes in life. His action is not conclusive, but it was reviewed by his brothers, and they sustained it. Had Malcolm been as good as his eulogists claim, the natural affection of the brothers, coupled with the father's injustice, would have prompted them—as it would seem—to admit him to a regular share in the estate. But it did not. They knew him, it is to be supposed, better than his eulogists, and their action, while not conclusive in law or morals, goes far to sustain the presumption that their brother "was a bad lot."

But this is not all. He committed a cold-blooded murder, and then, though a physical athlete, lacked the moral courage to face the legal consequence of his crime, and committed suicide. Were his personal beauty, his sixteen pair of low shoes "nearly arranged under his bed," his attractive manners with "the boys" of the four athletic clubs, any mitigation of his crime? Every man, however had, has seasons of amiability, but they count little in court. In addition, it may be asked if years of association with athletic clubs has a tendency to make young men models of propriety? Evidently his father and his brothers did not think so, and they had a good chance to know. Athletics has its uses, but the ambition of the professional athlete for distinction as a boxer, a knock-out champion, a high jumper, a foot racer or an acrobat, is not the ambition a judicious parent will encourage. The associations are not elevating.

Those eulogistic friends may quote the old adage. Speak no evil of the dead. But they speak evil of the dead father, who was anxious that his son should bear a good name, and who knew the low grade of athletic morals. Who was the best judge of what a boy should choose as a calling? Who should yield in such a dispute, the father or the son? The father may have lacked tact and sought by an from will what might easily have been attained by gentle persussion; but that his judgment was the best judge of what a boy shou

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The subject of the Ford family, still kept before the public, should not be dismissed without

subject of the Ford lamins.

the public, should not be dismissed without an answer to the correspondents who have mentioned Gordon I. Ford, the father, as a "stern and harsh old man.

As a kinsman of Mrs. Ford, I was an occasional guest of the family for thirty-seven years, and I found Mr. Ford invariably modicate, genial and of equable temperament. Whatever may have been his severity in distinheriting Malcolm, it strikes me that it was only the too common assumption of the rich and others that they are gods over their children, after these have become of age, to choose for themselves, and that they are on a throne of judgment to inflict parental post-mortem punishment on those for whose existence they are responsible, and with whose moulding during youth they should be satisfied. Conspicuous instances of this in worthy parents any one can recall.

HENRY WEBSTER PARKER.

Congress and the Blind. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SA: An act of Congress, entitled an Act to Promote the Educa-tion of the Bund, approved Feb. 27, 1879, sets apart he sum of \$250,000 to be permanently invested securities of the United States, the proceeds which shall be forever applied, through the American Printing House for the Blind at Louis ville, Ky, to the making of books and apparatus used in the education of the blind, to be annually distributed to the schools for the blind in the several States in proportion of the attendance of plis. For almost a quarter of a century th egnificent benefaction has been available for he youthful blind of the country in the schools. and the books in embossed characters have multi-

plied amazingly With these advantages for the young blind in the with these advantages for the young blind in the schools the natural thought would be: "With these well-cultivated tastes, they will go on reading and improving themselves all their fives!" Here the delightful prospects suddenly and sadly change. The pupils retter from the schools to bookless homes with tastes that they have no means to satisfy.

With the idea in view of further developing the charge configurability and puting within the reach

With the idea in view of further developing the above-mentioned bill, and putting within the reach of the billed the very great majority of which are poor beyond the possibility of paying transportation charges on books that might be borrowed, a bill was introduced in the Senate at the former session by Mr. Elkins of West Virginia, decreeing that reading matter for the billed should be sent through the mails free of postage. The bill second through the mails free of postage. The bill se-cured a recommendation from the Committee on Education, and it finally passed the Senate, but on Education, and it House. It is up again now for consideration, and if passed the entire blind popu-lation of the United States will be deeply grateful. It is up again now for Canada has a like law, and it will spread among Canada has a like law, and it will spread among the nations, and possial agreements may some day give to each the benefits of all in the matter of books for the blind W. T. JOHNSON.
THE STUTYESANT, 17 Livingston Place, May 20.

Archbishop Corrigan's Faith.

From the Schenedady Fremies Stat.

The late Archibinop Currican always had a dread of sudden death, not because he feared to die, but because he feared to might be set off thereby from the last consortion of Catholicism.
When he became ill with pneumonia, his first
thought was to prepare himself for eternity, and was to prepare himself for elemity, and elliptely asked to be anointed with the in Thereafter he received communion toming up to the day of his death, moss still in the sield chamber. He was also to accommodation of a horizonthing converse to accommodation. ery morning up to the day of his death, massanothted again a short time before the end came.

The Truth of It.

Knicker - Jones is a charitable fellow. He has adowed beds in three hospitals. Focker That's not pullar httpy: it's foresight. He's just bought an automobile

The June number of Harper's Magazine is as The some under the periodical always is, and from its long table of contents every one can certainly choose something to attract. There is the second installment of Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Lady Rose's Daughter," and short stories follow it, by Edith Wharton, Onoto Watania and Bertrand Babcock, Mary Tracy Earle, Annie Hamilton Donnell, Arthur Colton, Josephine Dodge Daskam, T. Jenkins Hains and Joseph Altsheler, there are poems by Katrina Track, Charles G. D. Roberts. curtis Hidden Page, Katharine Pearson Woods, S. E. Kiser and others; Mr. Abbey's illustrations to the "Deserted Village," and articles on sociological and scientific subjects by Henry S. Curtis, Richard T. Ely, Raiph Bergengren and Morris Jastrow: besides still other contributions by approved good writers-surely a fine arra y of articles

RURAL POSTMASTER AMAZED

Called at the Department and Saw Fourth Assistant Bristow Untangle Himself.

WASHINGTON, May 22 .- A fourth-class postmaster from a rural district came to Washington a few days ago to urge his retention in office, and was taken by his Congressman to call on Fourth Assistant Bristow. The postmaster had been having a very good time during his short stay in the city, and when he reached the Department and prepared to meet his chiehis nerves were in very bad condition. Mr. Bristow has a habit—when working of sinking down in his big low office chair and arranging his remarkable length of limb under his desk in such a manner that hardly more than his head can be seen.

When the rural visitor, who is a little fellow, much below the average height stepped up to the desk and with outstretched hervously greeted the Fourth Assist-Mr. Bristow smiled affably and proceeded to untangle himself. First he straightened up a foot or so, then hunched up in his chair a foot or two more, then untied a few knots in his backbone and started in on the amazing tangle beneath the desk. Mr. Bristow is very deliberate in his movements, and as he slowly rose and had just about reached his imposing height of 8 feet 4 inches, the little visitor's nerve could stand it no longer and, drop-ping the hand which he had kept extended during the contortions of the Fourth As-sistant, he turned to his Congressman

and whispered:
"For God's sake, is he never going to stop getting up?"

"THERE IS NO DEATH."

The Extent of Mr. McCreery's Obligation to Longietlow's Poem "Resignation.

To the Luiton of The Sun-Sir: I was greatly surprised to see in your edition of to-day that you seemed to accept without question one McCreery of Dubuque as the author of the quatrain "There Is No Death, in your reference to the controversy regard-

ng its origin. Ind our own Longfellow, then, "just ab-Did our own Longfellow, then, just absorb it—as Goethe and Kipling proclaimed the correct ethics of genius to be?

In Longfellow's poem, entitled Resignation, you will find that quartain shiring as a jewel, or like the "dew on violets blue". Was "Resignation" written since 1885? Yours in bepuzzlement, Fidelia Colon.

You needn't have been greatly surprised, f you had known anything about the matter. Our answer was written with full knowledge of the fact that in Longfellow's "Resignaion," written in 1848, occurred this stanaa: There is no death! What seems so is transition; This life of mortal breath is but a suburb of the life Flysian

Mr. McCreery simply took the first four

Manual Training High School.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An IIItempered letter abusing the above appears on your editorial page to-day. I have had some experience with the school and cannot agree with the remarks of J. Wilson. Two of my children graduated thence, another is there now and I hope to send yet another I sent the first with some misgivings, but am very glad I followed the advice of another father, who was a pioneer in the new departure. I find that the hobbies boys and girls will take up in a blundering, amateur way, as I did when a boy, are taught intelligently. If I were stranded like Robinson Crusoe, I shouldn't do as well as that ancient mariner, even if I had modern carpenters' tools, agricultural implements, &c.

I believe any of the graduates of the Manual Training High School would make them-

ual Training litts School would make themselves reasonably comfortable in short order, and I am sure what they learn there is very decided addition to the old-fashioned classical course, which, by the way, is in no wise neglected. I cannot understand the sneer at the instructors. They have all been carefully selected by the school authorities, and judging from the way they are sought after by newspapers for special articles and by lecture bureaus for popular discourses on things most people know little about, I think the fact is that they are made in the strength of the shoot of them.

BROOKLYN, May 22.

BROOKLYN, May 22.

POLITICAL NOTES. The Republicans of Illinois have nominated Fred A. Busse of Chicago for State Treasurer, the chief political State office to be filled at this year. election. The present State Treasurer, Moses Williamson, elected in 1900 by 78,000 majority, is a

The Democratic State Convention in North Carolina has been called to meet at Greensboro on July 16. The Republican convention will be held in the

same place in August. The total vote of Oklahoma, the most populous of the Territories now seeking admission into the Union as States, was 75,000 in the election of 1900 In the same contest Delaware cast 41,000 votes, Florida 38,000, Idaho 57,000, Louislana 69,000, Miest-sippi 59,000, Montana 63,000, Nevada 10,000, Norta Dakota 57,000, Rhede Island 26,000, South Carolina 50,000, Vermont 56,000 and Wyoming 24,000.

A claim has been filed against the city of New York by Frederick MacMonnies for \$0.505, the bal-ance due on the contract for designing the bronze groups and eagles in Prospect Park plara.

There will be a State election in Oregon next month and the candidates of the two politics parties are already in the field. There are only two recognized political parties in the State now the Middle of the fload Populists having polled but 300 votes in Oregon in the Presidential election of two years ago. The present State administra-tion is wholly Republican. The election will be on June 2.

Nine of the eighty-eight United States Sanators

were born between 1820 and 1830, and Pettis of Alabama, born in 1821, is the oldest. His colleage.

Morgan, was born in 1824. Hawley, Hoar and Bare first saw the light in 1826. Of the old men of the Senate four are Southern born, Pettus in Alabama. Morgan and Bate in Tennessee, and Hawley in Corth Carolina. St. Paul. Minn , though recently & Republican city, has a Democratic Mayor, and he has just been reacted over his Republican opponent by a per-

railty of 2,000. He is one of the numerous family Southern cities as a rule do not expend large sums for educational nurposes, this years at propriation in New Orleans being \$480.000, Aliania \$170,060, Memphis \$125,000, Savannah \$120.000 and Baltimore \$1,225 con. Indianapolis, with one thin the population of Ballimore, expends for school purposes \$600,000, Bufalo expends \$1,000.00. Detruit \$800,000, Milwaukee \$720.000. Pittaling

\$1.800,000, Salt Lake City \$775,000 and New ...

Albert J. Hopkins of Autors, whom the Republicans at their lilinois State Convention indersed as their chaice for successor to William E. Mason in the Sonate, has been a considerate Republican in northern lilinois for years, florn to Defiain in the northern tier of counties, which are strongly Republican, in 1846, he was State's Attorney for four years, a member of the Stepublican Central Committee for two, and is now serving his nine term in Congress from a district which. In the Presidential efection of two years ago, gave 33,000 terms.

for some years in Bluma to aim to such re-mensations. The ension dates more to the me-rable contest between Alvahum I become and stephen A. Dougias for the manuscrip from

Haverlith, Mass., which has two Mayor, and has come to be consuled in party headquarters in Massaca Proderical Gordon, one of the Suc leaders 1a unscientific, as it is based up between "the masses and the setugonism. to take into account the cast middle lass, which is larger now than ever below and is the great controlling and determining force in American politics.

In all but eleven of the film scaboard. California contains the gre of men, the recorded number being 150,000; Minne-lota comes second, with 113,580. Texas third, with 106,000, and Pennsylvania fourth, with 105,007.